

Segregation—1924.

MOB MAKES MAN SELL HIS HOME

Piedmont, Cal., May 16.—Sustaining the collection of the West End Improvement club to a citizen of color residing on Wildwood Ave., an exclusive residential section of Piedmont, the home of Sidney Bearing, West Oakland business man, was surrounded by a mob of 500 citizens who demanded that he sell his property at 67 Wildwood Ave. and move from the neighborhood.

According to the records the property was once owned by J. Edward and Emma Little (white), who on Jan. 21, 1924, sold it to Mrs. Julia Davis, mother-in-law of Bearing. Mrs. Davis later sold the property to her son-in-law and he moved into his new home.

As soon as the West End Improvement club learned of the transfer and that Bearing was living there an option on his home was demanded. This was refused and he was told by a committee that his owning a home in Piedmont would not be permitted.

A realty broker visited Bearing and he was told a second time that he must give the improvement club an option on his property. The Piedmont citizens were angry, the broker explained, but Bearing refused to consent.

As a last resort the citizens held a meeting and decided to storm the Bearing home. They gathered a force of 500, surrounded the place and called Bearing to come out. George Nellis and B. A. Stuart, spokesmen for the mob, told Bearing he must sell and get out.

"Give me time to think it over," Bearing requested. His request was refused. An immediate answer was demanded. The crowd threatened him until this was given. Bearing finally promised to call the next day at the home of Nellis, 3555 Jerome St., to negotiate the sale of the property.

CALIFORNIA

Restrictive Clauses In Deeds Aimed at Japanese Negroes Also

Los Angeles, Cal., April 6.—The people of California are watching with unusual interest the outcome of one or two suits now pending involving the right of land owners to write in land deeds restricting in the courts of the state which the lease or sale to "Caucasian". And while it was originally intended, it is said, to affect the Japanese, yet the Negroes and all other races except the Caucasians are affected. This has precipitated a legal fight which promises to be far reaching in its final conclusion.

Many years ago it was the fashion to say that: "Land conveyed should never be leased, rented, sold or conveyed to any person not of the Caucasian race."

In 1918, upon the advice of Atty. Willis O. Tyler, Homer L. Garrett bought a home with this restriction in the deed. Immediately a suit was filed by Title Guarantee and Trust Co., to forfeit the title and the case went to the Supreme Court. Attorney Tyler defending the rights of his client. A victory was won, the Supreme Court decided that restrictions against "lease or sale" to persons of the Negro race were void.

Immediately thereafter the restriction was reformed and made to read: "No shall any person non-Caucasian use or occupy said premises". Thereafter Los Angeles Investment Co., a millionaire corporation, sued Alfred Cary, a Negro, because he was violating the restriction against "use and occupancy". When this case went to the Supreme Court, the decision in the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. v. Garrett (133 Pag. 470) was sustained as to the lease or sale, but the Court split the difference and held that the restriction against "use and occupancy" was good.

In May of 1922, the Jamis Investment Co., a millionaire corporation, sold a lot to J. H. Walden, white man, and he in turn permitted Jesse Walling to use it. The contract contained a restriction against use and occupancy by a person non-Caucasian. Jesse Walling is a Negro.

A suit was filed to forfeit the title because of the violation of the restriction, and Atty. Tyler represented both Walden (white) and Walling (colored). The adverse decision in the title court and appealed to the Supreme Court.

As the case now stands the Supreme Court is called upon by the

appeal to decide whether or not the restriction against "use and occupancy" is valid.

Following upon the heels of Jamis Investment Co. v. Walden et al. H. Lettau sued W. H. Long to forfeit a title because of the restriction against "use and occupancy." Mr. Long, a staunch Race man and a member of several fraternal orders, bought a live room residence at 1171 E. 41st street, and met the restriction face to face. The case is now pending in the Superior Court of this state.

The case of Mr. Long is similar to the two other cases as they involve property rights of citizens, and it looks like a fight to the Supreme Court of the United States before the final justice is to be had.

WOULD OUST MAJ. LOVING FROM HOME

Whites File Suit to Condemn Site

Oakland, Cal., June 27.—After serving his country as an American citizen in several wars, willing to give his life for the flag he served, and then to return to find that he cannot own a home on the site on which he had chosen to live in free America just because his face is not white, is the experience of Major W. H. Loving, a resident of Eastbay, a northern residential district of Oakland. Attempts to oust him from the



Major Loving

neighborhood is the reward California citizens are giving him for fighting for them and for democracy.

Major Loving recently acquired the property at the southeast corner of Lakeshore and Park Aves. to occupy it as a home. When this fact became known, immediate steps were taken by the Lakeshore Improvement club, a white organization, to have the property condemned by the city, according to Commissioner W. W. Baccus and Alfred Carter.

It was declared by members of the club that residents in the neighborhood have been seeking to acquire the Loving property and use it for a branch library. After it had been sold to Major Loving then the club

asked the city to condemn it as a library site.

Commissioner Carter is said to have declared he was against the condemnation proposition and would favor its rejection.

"We can't start condemnation proceedings every time someone objectionable to his neighbors occupies a home," he is quoted as saying.

Major Loving served for many years as leader of the famous Filipino constabulary band.

Sidney Dearing, in the Piedmont residential district, another unwelcome resident because his face is not white, is facing condemnation proceedings against his property at 67 Wildwood Ave. A number of property owners in the district have signed a petition and presented to the city council requesting that a new street be cut through the Dearing property following a court order to the city to condemn the home of the man who is putting up a lone fight to retain it. More than one attempt has been made to bomb the property, and the placing of guards around it became necessary.

NEGRO DEFIES PIEDMONT ON HOUSE OUSTER

Guarded by armed men of his own race in his newly acquired home at 67 Wildwood avenue, Piedmont, Sidney Dearing, a negro, announced last night that he had no intention of acceding to the demand of the Piedmont city council that he sell his property for \$5,000 cash and quit the city.

Dearing declared that the property had cost him \$10,500, and that he had informed the city council that he would sell for that price, plus \$1,500 for "surrender of his constitutional right in this particular."

He admitted that his reply to the proposal of the city council that he accept \$5,000 cash for his home in the exclusive Piedmont neighborhood or have the property forfeited by condemnation proceedings, amounted to a defiance, but asserted that he was prepared for a legal battle.

FEELS ASSURED.

With an air of assurance, Dearing declared that he was not fearful of a repetition of the demonstration of the night of May 6 last, when 500 angry Piedmont citizens gathered in front of his Wildwood avenue home and demanded that he forthwith give an option on his property and leave the city.

He said:

I have assurances from the Sheriff's office that I will be protected against any future unlawful demonstrations.

DEMANDS \$25,000.

I have informed the Piedmont City Council that I will sell my home for \$25,000. If they are willing to pay the price they may have it. I paid \$10,500 for the property. I have no desire to sell it, but have made up my mind that if I am to be unlawfully forced out the City Council must pay for it.

Dearing admitted that some of the men who are guarding his home are deputy sheriffs, but declined to say that they had been specially deputized for that particular purpose.

Dearing has been a storm center for several weeks and there have been insistent rumors that not only has his Wildwood avenue home been guarded by negro friends, but that machine guns have been mounted so as to sweep all entrances to the house.

NEIGHBORS PROTEST.

Records show that on January 1, 1924, J. Edward and Emma Little sold the property at 67 Wildwood avenue, near Grand avenue, to Julia Davis, a negro, and mother-in-law of Dearing. She in turn transferred it to Dearing and he moved into the home against the protest of neighbors.

When efforts by the Piedmont West End Improvement Club to induce Dearing to sell met with failure, the City Council took formal action.

Dearing was the former owner of several resorts in West Oakland, which were closed by Federal authorities.

SEGREGATION HITS RACE IN

Segregation - 1924.

New York.

Colored Neighbor Worries Fiske Terrace Association

STANDARD UNION
MARCH 17, 1924

Mrs. Greenlee, of Glenwood Road, Might Swap House in
for Property in South Africa.

Members of the Fiske Terrace Association are to-day wondering what course they can pursue as a result of the discovery that a colored family has purchased a dwelling at 1910 Glenwood road.

Meyer Rosenthal, of 1815 Glenwood road, original owner of the detached dwelling, was visited last night at his home by a delegation of members of the association. Rosenthal informed them that he sold the house last November to Jeremiah Harrigan, of Manhattan, for \$19,000. Harrigan subsequently found the house unsuited to him and resold it.

Mrs. Carrie Greenlee, the new colored owner, said she and her husband purchased the house because they had lived in Flatbush for the past five years. They own other property.

"I have no desire to promote sociability with my neighbors and don't care to know them," said Mrs. Greenlee. I spoke last night at Madison Square Garden before the colored organization planning to colonize South Africa and if any of my neighbors happen to own any property there I might be tempted to swap with them. At present I have no reason for abandoning my home."

NEGRO PURCHASER OF FISKE TERRACE HOME WILL SELL

Paid \$19,000 for Glenwood
Road House; Asks \$35,000
to Move.

Residents in the vicinity of Glenwood road and Ocean avenue, in the fine residential district of Fiske Terrace, are today up in arms over the presence of a family of colored people, who recently purchased the detached house at 1910 Glenwood road,

WOMAN BUYS PROPERTY IN WHITE BLOCK

Exclusive Neighbors Are Horrified

New York.—Race prejudice has even crept out into the remote little suburb, Flatbush, in Brooklyn. This was demonstrated when Mrs. Carrie Greenlee, a business woman, purchased a \$19,000 house at 1910 Glenwood Rd., in the very heart of the ultra-exclusive Fiske Terrace residential section.

Mr. Rosenthal, 1815 Glenwood Rd., former owner of the house, was interviewed by the Fiske Terrace association, composed of the community property owners, to ascertain why he had sold direct to a family of our group. Mr. Rosenthal declared he had sold the house in question to a Jeremiah Harrigan of New York City. Mr. Harrigan, who had intended to use the house as a two-family residence and finding that his plans were going wrong, sought out Mrs. Greenlee as a possible buyer.

"Flatbush has been my home for the past five years," said Mrs. Greenlee. "I formerly lived at Ocean Rd. and Avenue Y, a neighborhood which I consider as exclusive as my present home, and I believe other Race families lived there too. When I purchased this house from Mr. Harrigan last December, a Southern white man came to my home, claiming to be a representative of the Fiske Terrace association. He quizzed me regarding my purchase. Later when I asked him if it had been the custom to question all purchasers he admitted that he had come of his own volition."

"If my neighbors are anxious for me to sell my property, my price is \$35,000. I was born in Johnson City, La., about 54 years ago and I have lived in the West and in Philadelphia, where I married. After my marriage I lived in New Jersey, but I think I am in Flatbush to stay, that is to say unless I get my price."

RENT \$90 A MONTH

New York, May 8.—Because white tenants in the five-story apartment at 460 Manhattan avenue, refused to pay a raise of \$10 per month additional, Mrs. Jacob Orskey has put in a colored tenant on the first floor who pays \$90 a month.

White tenants at present are paying from \$41 to \$55 a month.

Segregation — 1924.

SEEK TO KEEP RACE OUT WHITE DISTRICT

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 25.—The Constitution of the United States will have to be amended before the city planning commission or any other official body can prevent the settlement of our people in districts occupied by white families, said City Solicitor Saul Zielonka when a petition signed by Avondale residents and addressed to the planning commission was referred to him.

The petitioners, who reside in Reading, 1000 S. Ave., Burnet, Melish, Union and Bellevue Aves., recite that an attempt is being made to rent a house at 528 Union St. exclusively to our people.

It is stated that an unsuccessful attempt recently was made to sell the property at auction.

Mr. Zielonka stated that similar cases have been appealed to the supreme court of the United States from Louisville, Ky., and also from St. Louis, Mo., and that in both instances the highest court has held in substance that the rights of our race are the same as granted by the Constitution to white people.

It was discovered that out of 75 whites who signed the petition to segregate our people many are engaged in enterprises patronized largely by members of the race. The names of salesmen, merchants and others engaged in the commercial field were listed.

The case recalls the Louisville incident in which William Warley, editor of the Louisville Leader, was kept from occupying property in an exclusive neighborhood. He carried his case to the supreme court, which ruled against him. An appeal to the U. S. supreme court brought him victory.

BLACK STAIN ON RECORD OF GOV. DONAHEY

Didn't Protect Home
of Man From Mob

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 31.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced that Governor A. V. Donahey of Ohio had failed to give satisfactory assurance of protection for Arthur Hill and his wife, citizens of Garfield Heights, a suburb of Cleveland, who had been prevented by intimidation of white mobs from occupying a home they had purchased there.

The case has been repeatedly called to Governor Donahey's attention by Harry E. Davis, member of the Ohio legislature, and by James Weldon Johnson, N. A. A. C. P. secretary.

In July of this year Mr. Davis reported to Governor Donahey that a mob of 200 whites had surrounded Arthur Hill's home, had come upon the porch, forcing Mrs. Hill to flee and terrifying Hill's younger brother.

Hill was denied protection by the Cleveland police force on the ground that the case was a city matter and the local marshal or constable simply told him to defend himself with a gun.

A second mob, warning to leave which Mr. Hill reported to the mayor of Garfield Heights, brought only the response that the village could not afford to pay for protection and furthermore that our people had no right to purchase such a nice home. Governor Donahey referred the matter to the Ohio attorney general, but in August a mob again gathered and the Hill family again had to flee. Petitions bearing 800 signatures asking protection for Hill were forwarded to Governor Donahey by Mr. Davis.

Fails to Act

On Sept. 15 Mr. Davis wrote to the N. A. A. C. P. national office, saying in part: "Governor Donahey has shown no disposition to protect these people in the enjoyment of their home."

Later in September James Weldon Johnson at an Emancipation day meeting in Springfield, Ohio, where he spoke from the same platform with Governor Donahey, again called the case to his attention and followed his remarks with a letter, written Oct. 10, asking positive action to enable the Hill family to occupy their home and urging the governor to make a statement to that effect, as: "The negative remedy of removing an officer if he does not do his duty does not reach the case. That does not enable Mr. Hill and his wife to occupy the home which they have purchased. They ought to be protected in their right to do this, and it seems to me there ought to be some authority in the

state of Ohio which will uphold them in this right."

No reply having been received from Governor Donahey the N. A. A. C. P. has felt compelled to make the above facts public.

Ohio Governor Fails to Protect Colored Family Against Mob.

Fails to Answer Letters From National Advancement Association in Arthur Hill Case.

According to an announcement by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Governor A. V. Donahey of Ohio has failed to give satisfactory assurance of protection for Arthur Hill and his wife, colored citizens of Garfield Heights, a suburb of Cleveland, who have been prevented by intimidation of white mobs from occupying a home they purchased there.

The case has been repeatedly called to Governor Donahey's attention by Harry E. Davis, member of the Ohio legislature and a member of the N. A. A. C. P.

In July of this year Mr. Davis reported to Governor Donahey that a mob of 200 whites had surrounded Arthur Hill's home, had come upon the porch, forcing Mrs. Hill to flee and terrifying Mr. Hill's younger brother. Mr. Hill was denied protection by the Cleveland police force, on the ground that he lived outside city limits, and the local marshal or constable simply told him to defend himself with a gun.

A second mob, warning to leave which Mr. Hill reported to the mayor of Garfield Heights, brought only the response that the village could not afford to pay for protection and furthermore that colored people had no right to purchase such a nice home.

Governor Donahey referred the matter to the Ohio attorney general, but in August a mob again gathered and the Hill family again had to flee. Petitions bearing 800 signatures asking protection for the colored residents were forwarded to Governor Donahey by Mr. Davis.

On Sept. 15, Mr. Davis wrote to the N. A. A. C. P. national office, saying in part: "Governor Donahey has shown no disposition to protect these people in the enjoyment of their home."

Later in September, James Weldon Johnson, at an Emancipation Day meeting in Springfield, O., where he spoke from the same platform with Governor Donahey,

Ohio.

Segregation—1924.

NEW YORK WORLD
JUNE 28, 1924

NEGROES DENOUNCE SEGREGATION POLICY

Restricted Residential Areas and Special Schools Also Con- demned at Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Segregation, restricted residential areas and special schools were denounced at to-day's sessions of the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Shelby Davison of Washington protested against the segregation of Negroes in the departments in Washington, which, he said, had been inaugurated under the Wilson Administration and continued by Harding and Coolidge. Residential restrictions he characterized as infamous, and he implored the delegates to "fight this segregation to the last ditch until we can live wherever we want to."

"If our children begin in segregated schools the finger of humiliation will follow them the rest of their lives," was the comment of W. S. Henry of Indianapolis.

Irving T. Nutt, a member of the School Board of Camden, N. J., said that attempts had been made to segregate the races in Camden, and that in a measure upon this issue the Negro vote helped to depose a Republican Mayor and elect a Democrat.

COBB DECLARES SEGREGATION LAW INVALID

Prominent Washington Attor- ney Cites Supreme Court Opinions to Show that Prop- erty Covenants Are Void.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 2.—Speaking before the fifteenth annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P. in session in Philadelphia, James A. Cobb, former assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, declared that segregation of colored people was a viola-

tion of the federal constitution.

Mr. Cobb said in part:

"Several years ago we sprung up a veritable epidemic of city ordinances passed to accomplish the purpose of racial discrimination and segregation in the matter of occupancy of homes. Atlanta, Ga., Louisville, Ky., Richmond, Va., Baltimore, Md., and Raleigh, N. C. may be mentioned as typical of the cities which attempted to pass such laws. So flagrant was this attempt to effect the constitutional rights of citizens that the Courts even of some Southern States put themselves on record as definitely opposing such legislation. *** 7-5-24

"Mr. Justice Day, delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the well-considered case of Buchanan vs. Whaley, (known as The Louisville Segregation Case) said in part: 'That there exists a serious and difficult problem, arising from a feeling of race hostility which the law is powerless to control, and to which it must give a measure of consideration may be freely admitted. But its solution cannot be promoted by depriving citizens of their constitutional rights and privileges.' And further on in the same opinion, he said: 'We think this attempt to prevent the alienation of the property in question to a person of color was not a legitimate exercise of the police power of the state, and is in direct violation of the fundamental law enacted in the 14th Amendment of the Constitution, preventing state interference with property rights except by due process of law.'

"Certainly this would appear to be the last word on this question of segregated housing. But now the individual fiat of a group of people, entering into a mutual covenant not to dispose of their land to people of the Negro race or descent, is chosen as a means of doing what the Constitution of the United States, has indicated definitely cannot legally be done.

"If the Constitution does not protect the rights of all citizens, it does not protect the rights of any, since it knows no distinction of race or color."

Pennsylvania.

Segregation-1924

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Sept. 24, 1924.

WHITES OBJECT TO NEGRO SCHOOL

Want New Location for Eastdale Building—Negroes Would Keep Old Site.

At a special meeting of the county board of education in the office of Supt. Hair Tuesday afternoon two petitions regarding the rebuilding of the colored schoolhouse at Eastdale, destroyed by fire last Friday, were presented.

The first petition, filed by white property owners of the section, asked that the new schoolhouse be built at a new and different site, about one mile south of the location of the burned building, at a place where a number of colored families are located. The other petition, filed by negro school patrons, asks that the school be rebuilt on the old site. J. V. Trotter, chairman of the board, and Supt. Hair reported that they visited the school, which is temporarily located in a church building, which the board has rented, since the school building was burned and located about 100 yards from the site of the burned building, and that they found sixty-four pupils in attendance, of which number thirty-two live north of the Shallowford road and thirty-two south of the road.

In other words, the present site, which is about 600 feet north of the Shallowford road, is in about the center of the population which it serves. E. Y. Chapin, a member of the board, in discussing the matter, said that if the prayer of the petition presented by the white people was granted the school would be located near the southern edge of the territory which it serves, and within two or three blocks of the White school at Sunnyside. After discussing the matter at some length the board decided that as the county owned the present site and would have considerable difficulty in purchasing a site in the neighborhood proposed by the white petitioners and would have to pay a considerable sum of money for such a site, even if one could be found, it was thought best to postpone action on the matter for one week. In the meantime they will ask the white petitioners to furnish the board another eligible site for which the old site could be exchanged.

Many Lots Near.

It was brought out in the discussion that the small settlement of colored people at what is known as Johnsonville, the location suggested in the petition presented by the white property owners, is surrounded by subdivisions in which lots are sold and deeded to purchasers with the expressed stipulation and condition that they cannot be resold to colored people, thereby pre-

venting the colored settlement at Johnsonville from expanding.

Considerable opposition to the location of the school at Johnsonville on the part of property owners in that immediate section was presented to the board.

The old school was located thirty years ago or more and lay half way between the white schools at Sunnyside and Eastdale, perhaps a mile and one-half from either, while the new location, as proposed by the white petitioners, would place it within a few blocks of the Sunnyside school.

Another point made in the discussion is that the white people who have bought property near the old school site did so with their eyes open, knowing that the colored school was located at that point and had been there for the past thirty years, while on the other hand those who have bought at the other location, perhaps did so because there was no colored school near them and no chance of there ever being one, in view of the stipulation of the deeds by which the property was conveyed to them.

Tennessee.

SEGREGATION STORM CENTER OF LEAGUE'S ATTACK

White Civic Bodies Cooperate To Continue Fight in Race Segregation—League Seeks Location for Negro Homes Outside City Limits—Acting Mayor Harris Talks Plain About Location for Negro Residential Section

MUST FIND PLACE TO HOUSE NEGRO FAMILIES HERE.

Problem Is Getting Serious Acting Mayor Harris Declares.

The problem of finding a place for the increasing Negro population of Dallas is a serious problem, acting mayor Harris declared today. His comment was prompted by the filing of the latest request for a segregation ordinance where Negroes are moving into what has heretofore been white territory, by Joe Gardner and other property owners in the neighborhood of the Gardner Natatorium.

"Something has got to be done about this problem before long," said Mayor Harris. "Dozens of new additions have been built and promoted, providing space for the white population of Dallas to expand as it has increased. But there has been virtually no development of new territory for Negroes to live in, except some small, cheap additions, which are without conveniences in many cases and are far out and inaccessible."

"There are large number of Negroes living in Dallas who are able and willing to own nice homes, costing from \$5000 to \$10,000, but they are unable to buy them as there is no Negro property of this class available. There is virtually no Negro property to be bought in the city at any price. I am told by real estate men."

"It looks to me as if some real estate concern would make a lot of money promoting a high-class residence section for Negroes, with restrictions and conveniences such as are furnished in the outlying additions for white persons," Pollard, president announced.

The purpose of the league will be to make plans for a residential segregation system. A tract of land outside the city limits will be offered and all modern conveniences will be at the Negroes' disposal, if the plans contemplated are carried out, Mr. Pollard said. The new home site will be made

ters and the condition of the homes, the number of Negro renters and the condition of the homes which they occupy, it will have proven valuable enough to repay all of the time and trouble taken in its making.

The Negroes of Dallas, in this housing situation face a crisis whether they realize it or not. For the success of any attempt to segregate them by the wholesale in this instance will mean the ability to do the same thing at any time regardless of conditions. And the fact that the Negro citizens themselves have been negligent of their duty to themselves in the past will mean that it will be more easy for them to fail to unite for their protection in the future.

It will be remembered that the segregation ordinance which now is the basis for all of the unpleasant apprehensions at this time is on the statute books of the city only because the Negro voters of Dallas were not sufficiently alive to their own interests to go to the poll and vote it down. It passed and became a law by a margin of much less than 3000 votes.

Let that not be the case in this instance. Let the Negroes of Dallas who have any ability to think and reason, consider the gravity of the situation and lend their best efforts to the attempt that is now being made to get at the facts and from them to arrive at a basis for the settling of the situation.

THE PROPOSED HOUSING SURVEY

While there is no guarantee that the housing survey as proposed by the Interracial Commission of the City of Dallas will have the effect of bringing to light as many deplorable conditions of Negro housing as are hoped for by the most enthusiastic of those who are sponsoring it, there is the possibility that it will bring to the public notice, the patent unfairness of the claims of those who would see to it that our ability to buy and occupy homes of the better sort was curtailed even more than it now is. Of course there has been little said in regard to that curtailment, but it cannot be thought by any stretch of the imagination that the intents of those leagues are as published. At least, from experience of past years our people have learned that nearly all of the unpleasant things which they have experienced have been brought into being under cover of benefits.

And in the thinking of this effort that is being made to gain all of the facts and to classify them, there should be a desire on the part of the Negro citizenry to help in every way possible. If the survey does nothing more than give a definite knowledge of the number of Negro property owners, the class and character of their homes, the number of Negro ren-

OPPORTUNITY

Segregation and Votes

NOT the least among the lessons burned in by the recent elections is that racial segregation imposed by bombs, hostile white Protestant sentiment, Protective Associations, "zoning" ordinances, and incendiarism, exacts some times through its own perfection most disconcerting reprisals.

Chicago's Negro population, almost trebled by the migration from the South, has been closed in a vise. Blocked in on the South by the business district, on the East by Lake Michigan, on the West by the stockyards, the white residents to the South opposed their "invasion" with every instrument of their cunning both within and without the law. The riot of 1919 was a part of the protest, and before the riot, sixty bombs were thrown into Negro homes by way of reminding them of their utter undesirability. The result of many and diverse forces working together has been an intensified race consciousness and incidentally a concentration of Negro voters. In addition to electing a Municipal Judge and a State Senator, they sent four Negroes to the Assembly.

In Philadelphia, where segregation is carried even into the school system, two Negroes, Samuel B. Hart and William H. Fuller, were elected State Representatives. In St. Louis, Walthal M. Moore was returned to the Missouri Legislature. Last August Robert Scott was elected local committeeman, the first to be given such office in St. Louis. In New York, a Democratic stronghold, still with a large fearful white population in the wards of Negro residence, Dr. Charles D. Roberts, Republican, and unquestionably competent, was defeated for Congress, while Henry D. Shields, Democrat, was sent to Albany as a State Representative. West Virginia and Ohio also had Negroes in the race.

A casual study of the census figures will show how naturally one thing follows the other. In 1890 Chicago's Negro population was 14,271 of whom 9,271 or 63.9 per cent, lived in three wards. While only 6.3 per cent of the white population lived with the Negroes in these three wards, this 6.3 per cent in actual figures amounted to 68,408 persons. But since the Negro population was virtually barred from living anywhere else, as their numbers increased they merely packed themselves in these three wards. In 1920 thus there were 73,161 instead of 9,271 in the three wards, and more important still, 65,176 or 58 per cent of the entire

Negro population lived in two of the thirty-five wards of the city. The proportion of whites in the three wards to total whites in the city dropped from 6.3 to 4.7 per cent.

In practically every Northern city this concentration has been in progress and always in the face of deep protests against the discomforts and dangers imposed,—the hazards to health and decency.

The law of balances operates sometimes with most surprising compensations: Negro law makers are multiplying out of a situation into which they have been forced in defiance of law.

Segregation - 1924

D. C.

COURT ORDER RESTRAINS HOUSE SALE TO NEGRO

Washington, D. C., Dec. 23 (PNS).—
In keeping with the growing manifesta-
tion of prejudice in Washington
Justice Hoehling, of the District Su-
preme Court, has signed a temporary
restraining order preventing Minnie E.
Torry from selling her home at 40
Randolph place, N. W., to a colored
person.

Savannah Tribune
It was rumored that Mrs. Torrey had
indicated her desire to leave the neigh-
borhood and that connection a story
originated that she contemplated sell-
ing her property to a Negro which
started no end of excitement among
other white residents in the block.

The order of the court is based on a
complaint of the owners of five houses
in the same block who point out that
the deed by which the title to the
property was acquired by the defend-
ant contained a covenant "not to sell
to a person of Negro blood under pen-
alty of \$2,000 to be lien on the prop-
erty."

12-25-24
The petitioners claim that the sale
of the said property to a Negro will
cause adjacent properties to depreci-
ate in value. In fact, it would effect
the value of all property owned by
whites in the Bloomingdale section.

on a complaint of the owners of
five houses in the same block, who
point out that the deed by which
the title to the property was ac-
quired by the defendant contained
a covenant "not to sell to a person
of Negro blood under penalty of
\$2,000 to be lien on the property"

The petitioners claim that the
sale of the said property to a
Negro will cause adjacent proper-
ties to depreciate in value.

Court Order Restrains House Sale to Negro

(Preston News Service)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—
In keeping with the growing mani-
festation of prejudice in Washing-
ton, Justice Hoehling, of the Dis-
trict Supreme Court, has signed a
temporary restraining order pre-
venting Minnie E. Torrey from sell-
ing her home at 40 Randolph place,
N. W., to a colored person.

Washington News
It was rumored that Mrs. Torrey
has indicated her desire to leave
the neighborhood and that she con-
templated selling her property to a
Negro, which started no end of ex-
citement among other white resi-
dents in the block.

12-24-24
The order of the court is based

Segregation - 1924.

Louisiana.

New Orleans Council Starts More Trouble

New Orleans, La., Sept. 26.—It took just 15 seconds for the city council to adopt on the final passage a local ordinance prohibiting the construction of homes where members of the other race objected. To avoid legal complications the city engineer simply refuses to issue permits to build, without which builders cannot proceed.

On Sunday morning Governor John Parker set a scene for this law by stirring up animosities by picturing horrors of white carpet baggers during the reconstruction days at a mammoth celebration commemorating local defense of federal authority in 1875.

Right Segregation in New Orleans

Test Case Found on Which to Base Court Action

Colored people of New Orleans are stirred by the fight against the recently enacted state segregation law, according to a report from Robert W. Bagnall, Director of Branches of the N. A. A. C. P., who has been on the scene, holding meetings, raising funds and helping to organize the anti-segregation forces.

Mr. Bagnall reports as follows: "Since writing you there have been considerable developments. A Negro home was fired into and the family terrorized into leaving. Threats have been made against colored people who have been long residents in white districts and feeling is steadily growing tenser between the races. We have organized a N. A. A. C. P. Committee to conduct the fight, composed of the principal colored citizens of New Orleans among whom are: Mr. S. W. Green, Supreme Chancellor of the Pythians; Mr. Walter L. Cohen, U. S. Comptroller of Customs, and Messrs. Dejoie, Marine and La Batt. These last two represent the Creoles and there is another Creole of considerable wealth who is on this committee. I went down into the Creole district and held conferences at two of their clubs and succeeded in arousing them to such a measure of interest that they decided to contribute largely towards the fight and to have their representatives on our joint committee. They

realize that this affects them as well as the Americans."

Mr. Bagnall states that the Bunch Club, an organization of business and professional Negroes of New Orleans, has contributed \$500 toward the New Orleans anti-segregation fight and that a campaign committee is raising \$5,000 among the churches and fraternal organizations.

A test case has been found on which to fight the segregation law. It is that of Mrs. Beck, a New Orleans school teacher, arrested for moving into a house she had bought in a "white block."

SCHILL EXPLAINS NEGRO SALE STAND

Company Not Disposed to Mix Residential Communities, He Says.

"There has been no disposition on the part of the Surplus Lumber Company to try to put Negro residents in white communities," B. H. Schill, president of the company, said yesterday in regard to the situation in the 2700 block on Louisiana avenue where the "For Whites Only" have been posted since the sale of homes to negroes. Mr. Schill's statement applied directly to the sale of a double house at 2741-2743 Louisiana avenue, a negro physician, who was quoted Friday morning as saying he wanted to be released from the transaction which involved \$8000.

"Dr. J. E. Simms, one of the best colored men in the city, bought the property after we had made efforts to sell it to white people. He has not applied to us for a release. In any event we could not give a release because the matter is out of our hands and it is not reasonable to suppose that the real estate agent handling the matter would sacrifice the commissions involved when we will not pay them ourselves."

"I am heartily in favor of a segregation or zoning law if it would protect the negro's interest as well as the white's, but I don't think the new law is either just or constitutional."

SEGREGATION OF NEGROES IS HELD ILLEGAL BY JUDGE

New Orleans, La., Oct. 30.—The city ordinance prohibiting Negroes from moving into white residential districts, or vice versa, was declared unconstitutional in civil district court today by Judge Cage. It was said a similar charge of unconstitutionality would be brought against state laws covering the same ground.

"Race prejudice in Louisiana is as concrete a fact as caste is in India," said Judge Cage. "This is a fact, not a theory."

The judge added while he believed communities should have the right to

regulate such questions, he was forced to hold the ordinance unconstitutional in view of a Supreme court decision on a similar question from Kentucky.

New Orleans Official Orders Negroes To Cease Holding Anti-Segregation Rallies

Monster Meeting at Autocrat Club, Sunday, November 30th, Ordered Called Off—Whites Parade Principal Streets of City With Band Seeking Supporters for Segregation—Offered No Interference By Police Officers—Bolte, Debarred and Disgraced Shyster Lawyer From Washington and Texas, Hailed By Segregationists As Hero—Negroes Are Determined and Show Fight.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 4.—After Lord E. Stevens and a number of whites had arranged for a big segregation meeting to be held by the white people last Saturday night at St. Mathias hall, 4213 S. Broad, City Commissioner Day got in touch with several of the white and colored citizens and insisted that no further meetings on the segregation case be held.

Dr. G. W. Lucas and the officials of the N. A. A. C. P. had arranged for a monster mass meeting Sunday afternoon at the Autocrat Club for the purpose of obtaining additional funds with which to take the case to the supreme court of the United States. Sunday morning the daily papers announced that the meeting had been ordered called off. Despite this over two hundred of the leading race men gathered at the club.

A group of white people, alarmed at the determined manner in which the colored taxpayers and citizens were proceeding to fight the vicious city and state segregation laws in an orderly fashion, Saturday afternoon hired a band and with flaming signs reading, "We want segregation," paraded through the business section of the city. The police made no effort to interfere with the agitating propaganda.

Following the decision of Judge Cage that the segregation law was unconstitutional and the announcement of the city attorney that no further prosecutions would be made, a number of white merchants, real estate men, homestead officials and bankers were approached and asked by the segregationists to disregard the court decisions and join a movement to invoke involuntary segregation by refusing to sell, insure or make loans to colored people.

Dr. G. F. Roelling, a white physician, who is named as chairman of the 2700 and 2800 blocks of Louisiana avenue are preparing to "The Segregation Club of the L. A. F. A." and a committee of other test the recent act of the commission, "chairmen," have issued a large circular headed, "Warning—Beware of the strictly white districts of the

Negro Mass Meetings." Apparently in an effort to stir up a crowd of irresponsible ruffians, the circular asks "White men, what are you going to do about it?"

Many white people are reported much disgusted with the implied slur the white segregationists make in asserting, "Mothers interested in their children's welfare are especially requested to come. There is but one guarantee that your grandchildren's blood will be pure Caucasian and that guarantee is segregation."

The Texas lawyer Bolte, debarred from practicing in Washington, D. C., and denounced by leading members of the Louisiana bar, legislature and daily papers, is being advertised as the segregationists' principal speaker. Many white people of standing have expressed themselves as disgusted with Bolte's efforts to stir up trouble in Louisiana between the races and bring disrepute upon the state. Lawyers who heard Bolte attempting to argue his suit against Walter L. Cohen, comptroller of customs, laughed at him. When his suit was decided against him, Bolte is said to have not know how to file an appeal. He is now said to be peddling books.

NEGRO WILLING TO QUIT WHITE ZONE

Asks White Agencies To Help Settle Property Tangle

The white residents in the vicinity of the 2700 and 2800 blocks of Louisiana avenue are preparing to test the recent act of the commission, "chairmen," have issued a large circular headed, "Warning—Beware of the strictly white districts of the

city. In these blocks signs declaring that vicinity for white people alone have been posted, and here the first test is to come.

Not long ago, Dr. J. E. Simms, negro, of 2116 Louisiana avenue, a negro district, purchased the double house at 2741-43 Louisiana avenue, in the posted area. Dr. Simms made the purchase from A. Schill, manager of the Surplus Lumber Company, through Arthur Dicks, and paid \$800 down on a total cost of \$3000.

After the prohibitory signs were posted Dr. Simms declared he did not want to invade a white neighborhood and asked release from the transaction. It is said that Schill refuses to cancel the bargain, and in the meantime Dr. Simms will seek the aid of white agencies to obtain the return of the money.

Negroes are occupying homes at 2716 and 2718 Louisiana avenue, which it is said, they bought and were unable to rent. It is believed that once the commission council law is tested they will move out.

The amortization of business in the residential sections is one question of zoning that is giving the planning and zoning committee and the commission council some difficulty. Commissioner Black, under whom the zoning committee operates, says that the commission council is divided on the matter, and that the city attorney has not reported on certain phases of the issue.

Commissioner Black also says that he has been requesting the commission council to take some action regarding zoning details for some time, without success, and that he is willing to go ahead with recommendations of the planning and zoning committee, or drop the matter altogether.

NEW ORLEANS TO TRY NEW METHOD OF SEGREGATION

Interlocked Directorate Plans Stifling of Sales in White Neighborhood

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—Beaten by the New Orleans branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the residential segregation fight in the local courts, white citizens are now planning to accomplish their purpose by "co-operation" among themselves, it was announced at the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A statement in the New Orleans Times-Picayune, forwarded to the N. A. A. C. P. states: "Since the decision of

Judge Lage declaring the existing laws unconstitutional, they have been a number of suggestions as to measures which would prove effective in creating the conditions desired. J. A. and W. C. Moran, real estate agents, have considerable experience in creating a plan which they claim would be entirely practical and provide the results sought without invoking further legislation.

"The Moran recommendation has been submitted to the Insurance Exchange, the Real Estate Agents' Association, the City Homestead League, the General Contractors' Association, the Contractors and Dealers' Exchange, and the Louisiana Bar Association, because the idea involves teamwork by those bodies in the interest of the general welfare. Each of these is asked in the event of its endorsement, to appoint a committee of three, these to constitute a general committee of eighteen which shall study the subject and put the plan into operation.

"The committee's primary province will be to denote residential areas for whites and colored. Such lines established, the next step will be for individuals and associations who perform any of the functions incidental to ownership to subscribe to pledges not to participate in any transaction in which either white or colored would attempt to obtain residence in any section reserved for the opposite race. The real estate man would decline to sell or lease, the lawyer to examine title, the notary to pass the act, the insurance man to protect, the architect to design or remodel, and the homesteads to grant loans where any such invasion would be intended."

Meanwhile the whites have appealed the case they lost in the courts to the State Supreme Court. The N. A. A. C. P. is continuing to fight the issue of segregation by law.

TEST POSSIBLE ON ZONING LAW ABOUT NEGROES

Signs Posted "For White Only" on Louisiana Avenue Blocks.

What may be the first real test of the recent act of the Legislature relative to negro and white communities in municipalities having a population of 25,000 or more, is expected to develop in the 2700 and 2800 blocks on Louisiana avenue, where encroachments by negro owners as residents is said to threaten. Already signs designating the 2700 block as "for white only" have been posted, and at least one negro owning property in that block is seeking to obtain complete release to avoid antagonism which has been aroused in that section.

Dr. J. E. Simms, negro, of 2116 Louisiana avenue, a negro section of that thoroughfare, recently bought the double house, 2741-2743 from A. Schill, manager of the Surplus Lumber Company, through Arthur Dicks and paid \$800 down on a consideration of \$8000. Following the posting of the signs, Simms is said to have sought a release from Schill on the ground that he did not want to invade a white community. Schill, it is understood, refused to release him and is quoted as saying the transaction must go through. Simms, it is understood, will seek the aid of white agencies to obtain a full release from the transaction and the return of his money, less the ordinary fees for recording, and incidental expenses.

Next to the Simms property sold by Schill is a double house, 2801-2803 Louisiana avenue, which is vacant. According to residents of the neighborhood, this recently was sold to a negro who, failing to lease it to white tenants, is expected to move in, in the face of the posted notices, thereby providing opportunity for a test of the law in its full significance.

The notices, one on each side of the avenue in the 2700 block, are red and white signs bearing the following: "Under the new law—Act 119 of 1924—this block is for white only. Anyone destroying this sign will be dealt with according to law."

At 2716 and 2718 Louisiana avenue, negro owned residences are occupied by negroes who bought the property and occupied it before the zoning act became effective. While these residents are looked upon with disfavor by the white citizens of the community, they are not regarded with antagonism, and it is believed by many of the white residents that once the law is tested they will move out of the neighborhood.

For some time negroes have gradually been acquiring occupancy of property on Louisiana avenue, moving in what white home owners regard as a pernicious encroachment toward the lake end of the avenue. Social contacts between children in the Judah P. Benjamin school on Magnolia street and the negro children attending the Thomy Lafon school, a short distance away on the same street, which crosses Louisiana avenue at the 2700 block, are said to be of a nature that is almost provocative of community strife at times, and on several occasions actual conflict has been averted by narrow margins.

The recently enacted law provides that it shall be unlawful "for any white person to hereafter establish a home residence on any property located in a negro community, except on the written consent of a majority of the negroes inhabiting said community, or for any negro to hereafter establish a home residence on any property located in any white community, except on the written consent of a majority of the white persons inhabiting said community; the aforesaid written consent to be filed with the mayor of the municipality."

"White community" and "negro community" are defined to "embrace every residence fronting on either side

of any street within three hundred feet of the location of the property involved, measured along the middle of the street in any and all directions."

Each seven days' residence in violation of the law constitutes a separate offense under the law, which provides penalties of \$100 fine and ninety days in jail, either or both.

NEGROES BARRED FROM BUILDING TOO NEAR WHITES

James Picaune
Council Puts Through Restriction Bill in Ten
9-17-24
New Orleans La.

It required just ten seconds yesterday for the commission council to adopt an ordinance on final passage preventing construction of negro homes in white communities.

Following passage of the measure, which was applauded vigorously by a crowded council chamber, Mrs. L. E. Stephens, 4109 South Galvez street, addressed the council and thanked it for the ordinance.

"You may be sure that not only myself but every other mother of white children in New Orleans sincerely appreciates this restriction that will prevent negro children coming into our communities and mixing with our children," Mrs. Stephens said.

The ordinance was adopted under Act 118 of the recent session of the Legislature granting cities of 10,000 population or over to enact such restrictions against negroes and in the interest of negro communities against whites.

The ordinance adopted prohibits the city engineer from issuing a permit for construction of a negro residence in a neighborhood where a majority of the residents are white.

BILL TO RESTRICT NEGRO BUILDINGS IS INTRODUCED

Council Gets Ordinance to
Protect White Neighborhoods.

An ordinance to regulate the settlement of negroes in white neighborhoods, and of whites in negro neighborhoods, carrying out the provisions of Act 118 of 1924, was introduced yesterday in the commission council.

The measure prohibits issuance of building permits to a negro desiring to build in a white neighborhood, unless he first obtains the written permission of a majority of the property holders of the opposite color in the particular neighborhood. The measure works vice versa for whites. The following ordinances also were introduced:

To allow standard mill construction in buildings up to sixty-five feet in height in the fire district.

To establish standard provisions on tick eradication. The form was furnished by the United States department of agriculture, and will supplant existing laws.

To apply fifteen set back rules to certain squares by an ordinance introduced. The blocks affected are Broadway between Prytania and Apricot streets; Audubon street between Chestnut and Apricot streets; Broad Place between Lowerline and Upper Foucher line; State street between Annunciation street and South Claiborne avenue.

A bid for 55,000 brakes inspection tags was accepted from the New Orleans Stencil Works.

John M. Duffy, recorder of the traffic court, requested an additional general clerk for his court, because of state laws tried by him. Laws on automobile license plates, chauffeur badges, operating automobiles under influence of liquor and minor injuries from charges of reckless driving and causing injury.

A general decrease in recorder's courts fines from the August, 1923, totals was reported. The decrease was \$665.30. The night court fines increased \$93.79, while all other courts reported less fines than the preceding year.

Bids were opened for the Algiers fire station. The 1924-1925 budget of the school board was submitted to the council. Miss Mamie Butler of 3223 Coliseum street was appointed assistant factory inspector upon the resignation of Miss Lullie Westfeldt.

Segregation - 1924.

South Carolina.

Where Negroes Are Not Wanted. the understanding of Negroes in the
Some time ago Samuel A. Brown, a North an appreciation of the real situa-
Negro mail carrier whose wife, Cath-tion—which is that the only equality
erine is a school teacher bought for conceded them there is at the ballot
\$8,000 a five-story house on Statenbox when their votes are expected to
Island. They and their four children be cast for white candidates. The
moved in. 9-4-24 sooner they awake from any other

In that same neighborhood a devel-dreams, the sooner will such incidents
opment company is selling lots and as that on Staten Island be averted,
residences under this veiled guarantee: and possibly the sooner they will find
"This exceptional development is dotted contentment in the sphere in which it
with many beautiful homes and every has pleased God to put them.
one occupied by a 100-per cent. Ameri-
can family." That was the trader's way
of saying Negroes and Hebrews were
not accepted as customers.

Immediately after Brown bought the
property, the head of the development
company called on him and offered to
purchase his house at an advance of
\$1,500. Brown demanded \$2,500. There
was no trade. A few days after he re-
ceived this warning:

"If you move into that house on
Fairview Avenue, Castleton Hill, it
will be the worst day's work you ever
did. You may treat this lightly, but
after you move in it will be too late.
You should know better than to move
where you are not wanted.

"Yours for the flaming cross,
"K. K. K."

The police do not appear to have
been interested, although it seemed
obvious that the pressure of threat
brought in the name of the Klan was
greatly in the interest of a commer-
cial enterprise. As has happened in
other instances, the Klan's signature
was probably forged.

Brown did not move and the other
night a party of men, not masked, sur-
rounded his home and battered in the
doors and windows with stones. Police
of the neighborhood were conspicuous
by their absence, but they are now
guarding the premises for Brown and
his family have departed. Before the
bombardment Brown had said: "My
neighbors have their prejudices against
us. All right, let them have their preju-
dices, but I am going to make them
pay for them." That seemed fair
enough, but they wouldn't pay so much
as \$2,500, and now Brown may have to
sell at cost or at a loss.

This incident under the shadow of the
Statue of Liberty quite failed to stir
the indignation of the New York press,
whose watchful eyes sweep over
this Southern country looking for in-
equalities in the administration of the
law, and seeking opportunity for de-
fense of the Negro—in the South.

Of course colored folk should, as the
warning letter informed Brown, "know
better than to move where they are
not wanted." That is one of the rules
of ethics in polite society, and nice peo-
ple expect its observance. And after
a while there is going to break in upon

Segregation - 1924.

VIRGINIA TO ENFORCE NEW SEGREGATION ACT

**Registrars Instructed to Be
Sure There Is No Trace of
Colored Blood in Whites.**

RICHMOND, Va., July 3.—Detailed instructions for the enforcement of the new racial integrity law have been distributed throughout the state by Dr. W. A. Pleckler, director of the state bureau of vital statistics, to local registrars and other officials.

"This law permits applicants either to register with the bureau of vital statistics, or with a local registrar or other authorized agent of the bureau," the instructions read.

"The registrars collect a fee of 25 cents from the applicant. He retains 20 cents and sends the other five cents with the application to the bureau of vital statistics."

"Though not required, the registration is of greater value if signed also by the doctor who was present at the birth, especially if the card is expected to be submitted as proof of age. Married women should give both their full maiden name and the name of their husband."

Strict as to Color

"The local registrar must be sure that there is no trace of colored blood in any one offering to register as a white person. The penalty for willfully making a false claim as to color is one year in the penitentiary. Equal care also must be taken in stating the color of the parents of the child registered at birth under the 1912 law."

"If in doubt, it is better to say so than to accept a certificate stating that a person is white when you are not sure of it. Registration may be postponed until further investigation is made. As the clerk must also decide the color question before he can issue a marriage license, he should be consulted in such cases."

"The bureau is in possession of the marriage records of the state back to 1853, arranged by counties or cities and years, but they are not indexed further back than 1917. Also, births and deaths covering the period 1853 to 1896. If these can be properly indexed they will afford a valuable source of reference for establishing color in many cases and for other purposes."

EXPLOSIVES USED TO DRIVE OUT RACE FAMILIES

Roanoke, Va., July 19.—About 1 o'clock a. m. one night a week ago while the occupants slept, dynamite bombs were hurled on the porches and roofs of every house on Seventh Avenue here occupied by colored families. The tactics used appear to resemble those employed in the famous massacre of Bartholomew, centuries ago, although no casualties occurred in this instance.

The outrages were the result of some well laid plan on the part of white residents to intimidate and drive out colored families occupying houses formerly occupied by whites and recently sold to colored. The fact that the houses were singled out is evidenced by the further fact that homes occupied by white renters in the same avenue were not molested. No arrests have been made in connection with the outrages. Considerable damage was done and near panic created among women and children on the scene.

The residence of Rev. T. W. Cotten, formerly pastor of John Brown Church, Norfolk, with three others suffered the heaviest damage. Dr. Cotten is now presiding elder of the Roanoke district of the A. M. E. Church.

The first intimation the sleeping families had of the attack upon their homes and lives came when an explosion was heard at the house of Mrs. Ella Mason, which is next door to that of Rev. Cotten. About this time a white man is said to have been seen to throw a flickering light on the roof of Rev. Cotten's porch and immediately another explosion occurred. The man ran up Fifth Street and disappeared in the darkness, it is alleged.

Virginia

Simultaneously other explosions were taking place further up the avenue, it is reported, including one at the home of Rev. K. J. Billups, recently purchased.

Aimed at Windows.

The bombs were aimed at windows with the apparent intent of killing the occupants of the houses, but what is claimed to have been a most fortunate circumstance is that at each home the windows were fastened down.

A policeman was immediately on the scene, arriving in time to catch sight of two white men fleeing from the neighborhood. He shot at one, who escaped. The other he overhauled on a porch after a spirited chase. The man, it is alleged, told the officer that he was just from work, and as no dynamite was found on him he was not taken into custody.

HURL EXPLOSIVES UPON HOUSE TOPS AND AT WINDOWS

**Reign of Terror and Intimidation
Inaugurated to Force
Colored Residents From
Homes Recently Bought.**

FORMER NORFOLK A. M. E. PASTOR'S HOME DAMAGED

(Special to Norfolk Journal and Guide)

Roanoke, Va., July 8.—Dynamite bombs were hurled on the porches and roofs of every house on Seventh Avenue, occupied by colored families here about 1 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, July 1, while the occupants slept, doing considerable damage and creating a near panic among the women and children. It is believed the outrages were the result of a well laid plan and concerted attempt on the part of certain white residents to intimidate and drive the families from houses formerly occu-

pied by whites and recently sold to colored. No arrests have been made in connection with the outrages.

WHITES NOT MOLESTED

Homes occupied by white renters on the same avenue were not molested. The residence of Rev. T. W. Cotten, formerly pastor of John Brown Church, Norfolk, with three others suffered the heaviest damage. Dr. Cotten is now presiding elder of the Roanoke district of the A. M. E. Church.

The first intimation the sleeping families had of the attack upon their homes and lives came when an explosion was heard at the house of Mrs. Ella Mason, which is next door to that of Rev. Cotten. About this time a white man is said to have been seen to throw a flickering light on the roof of Rev. Cotten's porch and immediately another explosion occurred. The man ran up Fifth street and disappeared in the darkness, it is alleged.

Simultaneously other explosions were taking place further up the avenue, it is reported, including one at the home of Rev. K. J. Billups, recently purchased.

AIMED AT WINDOWS

The bombs were aimed at windows, with the apparent intent of killing the occupants of the houses, but what is claimed to have been a most fortunate circumstance is that at each home the windows were fastened down.

A policeman was immediately on the scene, arriving in time to catch sight of two white men fleeing from the neighborhood. He shot at one, who escaped. The other he overhauled on a porch after a spirited chase. The man, it is alleged, told the officer that he was just from work, and as no dynamite was found on him he was not taken into custody.

EXCITEMENT PREVAILE

Intense excitement followed the disturbance, bringing scores of people into the streets. Rumors flew thick and fast that a reign of terror is to be inaugurated against colored residents of Seventh Avenue, who have recently moved into the street, after purchasing homes from white people. Many persons here expect at any time to see a repetition of the outrages.

Late in March two other colored families on this avenue were threatened when unknown persons fired into their homes. One of these families later moved out. The other returned the fire and remained. The situation here is regarded as serious.

Sale of Church to Negroes Blocked

NORFOLK, Va., August 18.—Following an indignation meeting of inhabitants of Lamberts Point Sunday, protesting against the transfer, sale of the old Presbyterian Church there to a negro congregation was declared off Monday, it was announced. There was no ordinance to prevent the sale of the building but, in view of the feeling among white residents of Lamberts Point it was deemed best not to let them have it.

Residents were prepared to carry the case to the courts, it is said.

Segregation - 1924.

Maryland.

POLICE FAIL TO CURB ST. PAUL CHURCH CLASH

Mob Of Hoodlums Still Able To Stone Edifice Without Detection

NO ARRESTS ARE MADE

Church Attorney Plans To Abate Bombing by Court Procedure.

Despite the fact that week after week for more than a month rowdies and hoodlums have bombed and damaged the property of the St. Paul Baptist Church on Rutland avenue, the police department has not only failed to abate the nuisance but has not made one arrest.

And New Outrage
New attacks perpetrated during the week were found by the pastor and members when they went to the place for worship Sunday. Metal had been thrown into the hole and when the place was finally opened stones, bricks and other missiles thrown through the windows were found scattered about the place. Dents and scars on the organ walls and seats told the story of the open way in which the missiles had been thrown. With all this the congregation continued their services there Sunday.

Gets Mysterious Call
Last week a mysterious call from a white lady, who said she was interested in a congregation desiring to buy the church, informed the pastor that she knew all about the place. She stated that she knew the purchase price, the mortgage figures and made an offer which she said was the maximum that would be paid. This figure was far below what the congregation says they want or will take.

Association Formed
The Greenwood Protective Association, an organization formed to

keep colored people out of this section, held its first meeting last Wednesday night at School No. 27, 22nd street and Homewood avenue. According to published aims of this organization, it will strive to "prevent Negro invasion in any part of the territory from North avenue to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and from Greenmount avenue to the Harford Road."

Employ Attorney
Following a conference this week with Assistant States Attorney Altfield, who stated that nothing could be done as far as the States' Attorney's office was concerned, the pastor, Rev. Geo. Crawley, employed Eugene O'Dunne, who will attempt to abate the nuisance by court procedure.

Rev. Mr. Crawley stated that the police seemed helpless to make even one arrest in the matter. He pointed out that after many weeks in which attack after attack had been made and hundreds of dollars in damage done, the arm of the law had been unable or unwilling to get even a clue.

SEGREGATION CASE IS AGAIN IN COURT

Neighborhood Corporation Would Bar Race Group From 1200 Block Bolton St

Promise that another segregation case will be fought out in the Baltimore courts was made known this week when Atty. Harry O. Levin, representing Phillip Blum, white, filed an answer to a petition of the Neighborhood Corporation barring colored residents from 1201 Bolton street.

Several weeks ago the Neighborhood Corporation went into court to secure an injunction preventing property at 1201 Bolton street which is owned by Blum, from being rented, sold or occupied by colored people. The action was based on an agreement said to have been made by 75 percent of the white residents of the section to not rent or sell to colored residents.

In his reply, which, if upheld, will settle a point of constitutionality as applied to local segregation efforts, Atty. Levin states that the denial of the constitutional right of citizens of "use, enjoy, occupy, sell, dispose of property belonging to them" is in violation of the 14th amendment.

Other Residents In Block

Adjacent to the house at 121 Bolton street, other colored families live and own homes. This fact is pointed out in the answer which concludes that if he is prevented from selling the property to colored people he will be deprived of any in-

come from same.
The case will be fought out on its merits in Part 2 of the Circuit Court and considerable interest is being manifested in the outcome.

ST. PAUL CHURCH WILL NOT SELL

Congregation Decides To Hold Edifice and Resume Services October 5th

St. Paul Baptist Church will not to sell their new edifice located at 1601 Rutland avenue, according to the pastor, Rev. George A. Crawley.

About three months ago, the St. Paul Congregation then located at Fox and 3rd streets, purchased the Rutland avenue property from a white congregation known as the Holy Immaculate. A few weeks later the congregation moved in the building and carried on their meetings without disturbance until four weeks ago.

Mob Bombard Church

On the night of August 11 a crowd of 3,000 white men and women forced a mob and severely wrecked the edifice and the parsonage next door, in an effort to drive the worshippers away.

The trouble resulting in the bombardment of the church and its parsonage, arose out of an effort on the part of the white residents in the neighborhood of the church to prevent the colored congregation from using the edifice.

BALTIMORE, MD., FIVE SUN NOVEMBER 25, 1924

NEGROES TO BE BARRED FROM HOUSE BY COURT

Judge Will Sign Permanent Injunction In Reference To 1201 Bolton Street.

Judge Walter I. Dawkins, in the Circuit Court No. 2, declared today he will sign a permanent injunction restraining Phillip Blum, 2504 Brookfield avenue, from selling or renting to negroes a house at 1201 Bolton street.

This action was taken on petition of a neighboring corporation which represents 75 per cent. of the property owners in that neighborhood and adjoining sections, as well as several individuals

who own property in the 1200 block Bolton street.

The bill of complaint was filed several months ago, when it was learned that Mr. Blum contemplated either selling or renting the house to negroes. It was contended then that the agreement that the house would not be disposed of in this way was written into the original deed of the house, and that Mr. Blum would be violating this contract.

It was contended by the defendant, however, that the agreement of the property owners, on which their request for an injunction was based, could not be enforced. For this reason, he argued, it was no longer valid.

It also was contended that the area in question already contained the homes of a number of negroes. Furthermore, it was alleged by Mr. Blum, the agreement of the property owners is in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Baltimore Fight Against Residence Segregation On

Former Councilman Declares Proposed Measure Will Not Hold Water in Court.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 10—Baltimore's residence fight between white and colored citizens is on.

With officials of the city lining up in battle array, and with the daily papers furnishing the battle-ground champions of the colored residents have challenged their opponents to draft a segregation ordinance, based on color, which will not be a violation of the Fourteenth amendment.

Former City Councilman Warner T. McGuinn, championing the cause of the colored citizens, has thrown down a challenge to the City Real Estate Board, which is fostering the agitation to give the Zoning Board authority to segregate Negroes in certain sections of the city.

Judge Heusler of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore started the fireworks when he expressed the opinion that if the Zoning Law, restricting factories, stores, garages, and other business places to certain neighborhoods is constitutional a segregation law restricting Negroes and whites to certain neighborhoods is likewise constitutional.

The judge had just acted unfavorably upon the appeal of Daniel Goldman, white, who wished to open a cleaning establishment in the 1500 block of Park avenue and

was denied such permission by the Zoning Board, Judge Heusler is reported to have declared then:

"The Zoning law, is based on the city's right to exercise police powers for the protection of the morals, health and welfare of the city," Judge Heusler said.

"Now to my mind, there is no reason why the term 'welfare' should not be extended to prevent the depreciation of property values, whether it is by the invasion of a commercial house or structure in a residential neighborhood or whether it is by the invasion of a Negro or Chinaman in a white neighborhood.

"This to my mind, is an application of the same principle by which it would be unjust, after a man, had built a \$25,000 home in a neighborhood, for another man to build a \$2,000 home next door or across the street."

McGuinn's Statement

Mr. McGuinn gave the following statement:

"Several times, during the past week, I have been asked what would be the effect of Judge Heusler's dictum upon segregation in Baltimore City. I have urged all who have made the inquiry not to become excited or unduly alarmed. Perhaps a few reasons for the advice given may not be amiss.

"Judge Heusler's opinion, at best, was what we term in law—mere obiter dictum—that is, he was deciding a matter which, upon the record, was not before him. The single issue before him was the constitutionality of the Zoning Ordinance and whether the business which the plaintiff proposed to conduct on his premises was inhibited by that ordinance."

and whether the business which the plaintiff proposed to conduct on his premises was inhibited by that ordinance.

THREE NIGHTS BOMBARDMENT MARS EDIFICE

St. Paul Baptist Church

Stormed By 500

White Men and

Women

IS SEGREGATION MOVE

Congregation Purchased

Church From Whites

Six Weeks Ago

St. Paul Baptist Church
1601 N. Rutland Avenue,
was partially wrecked in
a bombardment by a crowd
of 500 white men and wo-
men Monday and Tuesday
nights.

It was necessary to call out po-
lice reserves to stop further dese-
cration and injury to the church
building and the adjoining par-
sonage when a re-enforced mob ga-
thered Tuesday night to prevent a
determined group of colored wor-
shippers from using the church.

Is Segregation Move

The trouble resulting in the bom-
bardment of the church and its
parsonage arose out of an effort
on the part of white residents in
the neighborhood of the church
to prevent the colored congrega-
tion from using the edifice which
they purchased from a white con-
gregation six weeks ago.

The pastor of the church, Rev.
George A. Crawley, 1810 Ashland
avenue, stated that the property
was bought from a white congre-
gation and that white neighbors
raised no objection when the tran-
saction was carried through. For
six weeks the congregation has
worshipped regularly in the edi-
fice and no trouble was experienc-
ed until Monday night when a
small group gathered at the church
for services, was startled to hear
the crashing noise of windows in
rear being shattered by a bom-
bardment of stones, bricks and
other missiles.

When the disturbance was re-
ported to the Northeastern Police

Department a squad of patrolmen
under Sergeant Heinemann was
sent to guard the building but ac-
cording to the officer his presence
did not deter fragments of the
mob from hurling other missiles
into the rear of the church as he
guarded the front.

The parsonage which had been
rented to an officer of the church
was also made the object of at-
tack and some of its occupants
were forced to move.

Renews Battle

Despite the fact that a crowd
estimated at approximately 1,500
white men and women gathered
in the vicinity of the church on
Tuesday evening nothing definite
was done to prevent a recurrence
of the happening on Monday night
until hostilities were again re-
sumed. At this time a group of
colored men and women attempted
to approach the church when in-
termittent bombardment continued.

Beside the throwing of stones
and other missiles the entire glass
front of the church was crushed
in. At this time only a few col-
ored men and women had ventured
in the vicinity of the church build-
ing. Later, however, the number
of both colored and whites increas-
ed until the police took a hand and
began to disperse the crowd.

Nine Arrested

Finally when one of the colored
men in the crowd attempted to
make his way to the church jeers
and threats from the white mob
was followed by other intermit-
tent throwing of missiles and when
an open clash between some mem-
bers and the white crowd precipi-
tated, two white men and seven
colored were arrested by North-
eastern Police officers and taken
to the station. Those arrested
were:

Bernard Fink, white, 1722
Townsend Place, laborer, dismiss-
ed; Henry Schmidt, white, 105 N.
Wolfe street, U. R. R. E. conductor;
John Robinson, 718 Ashland ave-
nue, laborer; Louis Distance, 1113
Rutland avenue, laborer; Nelson
Thomas, 717 N. Caroline street, la-
borer; Milton Thomas, 717 N. Car-
oline street, laborer; Leroy Perry,
28 N. Bodn street, laborer; John
Smith, 1712 Carlisle place, labor-
er; Roosevelt Lee, 819 McDonough
street, laborer.

At a hearing Monday morning
all of the above were fined \$10 and
cost on charge of disturbing the
peace by Magistrate O'Neill.

N. A. A. C. P. Takes Hand

Rev. Crawley, pastor, told a
representative of this paper that
despite the fact that hoodlums in
the neighborhood were making an
effort to cause trouble, that the
congregation would not give up the
edifice. He does not believe that
a majority of the white people
in the neighborhood object to the
presence of a colored congregation.
It was also learned that officers of

the National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
had offered to render their assist-
ance to see that justice was done
and the matter of protection to
this congregation will be carried
to the Mayor and the commis-
ioner of police.

It was also learned that over-
tures had been made to Rev. Craw-
ley to resell the church to white
interests. In order to prevent fur-
ther trouble Tuesday night it was
necessary for the police depart-
ment to completely clear the streets
adjacent to the church and to di-
vert all traffic from Rutland ave-
nue between Lanvale and Federa
streets.

Following orders by Capt
Thomas Mooney, of the North-
eastern police district, all streets
in four blocks of the church
were roped off Wednesday night.
force of 20 patrolmen with or-
ders to disperse all crowds have b-
een on duty nightly from 4 p. m. un-
til midnight.

BALTIMORE AND AMERICAN
FEBRUARY 5, 1924

MANY HOMES VACANT IN NEGRO SECTIONS

Plenty of Houses and Apart-
ments Available On Druid Hill
and McCulloh St.

More than 100 places where apart-
ments or rooms are for rent were
found on Druid Hill avenue and Mc-
Culloh street by a reporter, who was
taken there by a member of the com-
mittee, which contends that further
expansion of the negro section to
Madison avenue is not justified by
the claim of housing shortage.

Residents of Madison avenue, who
dread a colored invasion, insist that
negroes are being urged to move there
by real estate agents who believe a
larger total rental can be obtained
from colored than from white tenants.

The fact there are 11 houses in the
300 block McCulloh street with rooms
or apartments for rent was mentioned
last week. The 1000 block has an equal
number of signs indicating the same
lack of demand for accommodations
in this block.

All through the area where white
owners rent to colored tenants the
same situation is seen. In the parts
of McCulloh street and Druid Hill
avenue where negro property owners
prevail there are fewer apartments
for rent. In these upper blocks most
of the occupants are financially able
to occupy the whole house.

Persons who own the old family
mansions on McCulloh street and
Druid Hill avenue and depend upon
rentals from negro tenants look
with some alarm upon the opening up
of Madison avenue for fear it would
mean a wholesale exodus from the
older negro streets.

Segregation — 1924.

D.C.

MINISTERS JOIN FIGHT TO EXCLUDE NEGRO RESIDENTS

occasions addressed bodies of Colored Catholics here, and apparently manifested a friendship for them, his present action cannot be explained.

Suit Filed

In an effort to prevent colored persons from living in a certain block in Seaton Place, Northwest, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Williams has filed suit against Mrs. Bertha A. Randolph for a reconveyance of the property at No. 69 Seaton Place.

Last Friday night, citizens of the Bloomingdale section, met at St. Martin's Parish (Catholic), Capitol T Streets, Northwest, and proceeded to adopt some resolutions in regard to prohibiting colored persons from moving into this section. A committee was appointed to carry out the provisions of the resolutions, and more than \$1,000 was subscribed to carry on the fight in the courts.

The very opening of the meeting was a mockery. The audience sang "America." The Rev. H. E. Brundage of the Eckington Presbyterian Church offered prayer. The Rev. M. J. Riordan of St. Martin's Catholic Church then spoke. A letter was read in support of the movement from the Rev. Hugh T. Stevenson, pastor of the Bethany Baptist Church. Other speakers were Selden M. Ely, a public school teacher, who is president of the North Capital and Eckington Citizen's Association; H. A. Gilligan, a lawyer, who presided, and G. E. S. Williams, who related his version of the sale of Mrs. William's property.

The Rev. M. J. Riordan, Catholic priest is head of the committee authorized by the resolutions. The activities of Father Riordan, has aroused the Colored Catholics of this city, many of whom live near this section. Mr. William A. Prather, an official of the Holy Name Guild, told a Tribune reporter that a letter of protest against Father Riordan permitting the use of the Parish Hall as well as his taking part in the meeting and heading the main committee, will be sent immediately to Archbishop Curley of Baltimore who has jurisdiction over this section.

Fostering segregation has never before been so prominently charged against a Catholic Priest. The church has for countless years opposed such. As Father Riordan has on several

J. A. Philips, Edmund K. Fox, a real estate dealer, Mario Fragnals, and Robert McGrath, a real estate salesman in the employ of the Fox Real Estate concern, are also named as defendants.

Mrs. Williams alleges in her bill that Robert McGrath acted as the agent of Mrs. Randolph and by means of fraudulent representations, procured J. A. Philips and Mario Fragnals to permit their names to be used in the making of contracts and the execution of deeds.

It was understood and agreed among the residents of Seaton Place, she declares, that they did not desire to have colored people living in that block, and she and her husband, as well as other residents, agreed not to sell their houses to colored people and pledged their good faith to this end.

In September last, she advertised the property for sale. On September 8, she says, Mr. McGrath called on her and inquired as to her terms. She states that she informed him that she would not sell to colored people or for colored occupancy.

According to her bill, McGrath then procured Philips to sign a contract to purchase. Action upon his representations, she claims, she and her husband signed this contract of sale. On October 9, 1924, she executed a deed in fee simple to Philips. It is alleged, and on October 13, Philips executed a deed of the property to Mario Fragnals, and on the next day Fragnals executed a deed of the property to Mrs. Randolph.

She charges that Philips had no intention of occupying this property, but was simply acting as a "straw man" for McGrath and as an instrument for conveying title to Mrs. Randolph.

Mrs. Randolph moved into the house on October 14. Mrs. Williams avers that her occupancy of these premises

has greatly decreased the market value of this property, and has lessened the security which she has for the second trust on it, and has greatly lessened the value of the property of her former neighbors.

At the time of the execution of the deed to Philips, he executed and delivered to Mrs. Williams his promissory note in the sum of \$4,000 as part of the purchase price of this property, and executed a deed of trust to secure it, it is stated in the bill, and no payment has been made upon this note.

At the same time, it is said, McGrath paid to the agents of Mrs. Williams the sum of \$500 as a cash payment on this property and the remainder of the purchase price of \$8,500, but out of this sum her agents immediately paid to Mr. Fox \$355 as commission on the sale. The plaintiff states that she is ready and willing to deliver to the proper person this note and the sum of \$145, the difference between the cash payment and the commission, upon the delivery to her of a deed reconveying the property to her.

She asks the court to cancel each of the deeds involved in the transfer of this property and to direct Mrs. Randolph to reconvey it to her.

It is alleged, and on October 13, Philips executed a deed of the property to Mario Fragnals, and on the next day Fragnals executed a deed of the property to Mrs. Randolph.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 27.—In an effort to prevent colored persons from living in a certain block in Seaton Place, Northwest, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Williams has filed suit against Mrs. Bertha A. Randolph for a reconveyance of the property at No. 69 Seaton Place.

J. A. Philips, Edmund K. Fox, a real estate dealer, Mario Fragnals, and Robert McGrath, a real estate salesman in the employ of the Fox Real Estate concern, are also named as defendants.

Mrs. Williams alleges in her bill that Robert McGrath acted as an agent of Mrs. Randolph and by means of fraudulent representations procured J. A. Philips and Mario Fragnals to permit their names to be used in the making of contracts and the execution of deeds.

Mrs. Williams avers that her occupancy of these premises

It was understood and agreed among the residents of Seaton Place, she declares, that they did not desire to have colored people living in that block, and she and her husband, as well as other residents, agreed not to sell their houses to colored people and pledged their good faith to this end.

In September last she advertised the property for sale. On September 8, she says, Mr. McGrath called on her and inquired as to her terms. She states that she informed him that she would not sell to colored people or for colored occupancy.

According to her bill, McGrath then procured Philips to sign a contract to purchase. Acting upon his representations, she claims, she and her husband signed this contract of sale. On October 9, 1924, she executed a deed in fee simple to Philips. It is alleged, and on October 13, Philips executed a deed of the property to Mario Fragnals, and on the next day Fragnals executed a deed of the property to Mrs. Randolph.

She charges that Philips had no intention of occupying this property, but was simply acting as a "straw man" for McGrath and as an instrument for conveying title to Mrs. Randolph.

Mrs. Randolph moved into the house on October 14. Mrs. Williams avers that her occupancy of these premises has greatly decreased the market value of this property, and has greatly lessened the security which she has for the second trust in it, and has greatly lessened the value of property of her former neighbors.

At the time of the execution of the deed to Philips, he executed and delivered to Mrs. Williams his promissory note in the sum of \$4,000 as part of the purchase price of this property and executed a deed of trust to secure it, it is stated in the bill, and no payment has been made upon this note.

At the same time, it is said, McGrath paid to the agents of Mrs. Williams the sum of \$500 as a cash payment on this property and the remainder of the purchase price of \$8,500, but out of this sum her agents immediately paid to Mr. Fox \$355 as commission on the sale. The

plaintiff says that she is ready and willing to deliver to the proper person this note and the sum of \$145, the difference between the cash payment and the commission, upon the delivery to her of a deed reconveying the property to her.

She asks the court to cancel each of the deeds involved in the transfer of this property and to direct Mrs. Randolph to reconvey it to her.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 27.—In an effort to prevent colored persons from living in a certain block in Seaton Place, Northwest, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Williams has filed suit against Mrs. Bertha A. Randolph for a reconveyance of the property at No. 69 Seaton Place.

J. A. Philips, Edmund K. Fox, a real estate dealer, Mario Fragnals, and Robert McGrath, a real estate salesman in the employ of the Fox Real Estate concern, are also named as defendants.

Mrs. Williams alleges in her bill that Robert McGrath acted as an agent of Mrs. Randolph and by means of fraudulent representations procured J. A. Philips and Mario Fragnals to permit their names to be used in the making of contracts and the execution of deeds.

D.C. Landlords Make Attempt To Segregate

(Special to the Pittsburgh Courier.
By Walter J. Singleton)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—A new attempt at segregation has flared up in a section of Washington known as Bloomingdale. On the evening of October 24th a mass meeting was called, at which approximately \$1000 collected for the purpose of propaganda designed to keep Bloomingdale and vicinity "as nearly white as possible."

(It is not reported as to whether they propose to change its name from Bloomingdale to "Spotless Town.") The sense of this meeting was identical with that of all such meetings which will be noticed to burst forth here from time to time. It is the desire of the white residents to have the right to buy a home where and from whom they please. In the constant shifting of residential groups, colored home purchasers have established themselves in a considerable portion of the city bordering on Bloomingdale and is likely that this movement will continue notwithstanding how many resolutions the apprehensive Bloomingdale property owners may see fit to draw up, or how many subscription funds they may feel they can afford to spend on a hopeless cause. The resolutions were as follow:

Outline of Purpose.
"That it shall be the duty of the executive committee to:

"Receive reports and complaints concerning the sale or rental of property in this section to persons of the negro race:

"Investigate all such reports and complaints and when necessary employ assistance for this purpose;

"Exert all lawful efforts to prevent the consummation of any such proposed sale or rental of property, or to cause same to be set aside;

"Institute litigation when the

Independent
10-30-24

Atlanta, Ga.

Pittsburgh Courier
11-1-24

Atlanta
Independent
10-30-24

Atlanta, Ga.

Washington

Independent

Atlanta

facts warrant, or cooperate in the prosecution of litigation otherwise instituted;

11-1-24
"Keep an up-to-date list of properties for sale or rent in this section, and encourage the owners of such property to advertise same as being for white occupancy."

Encourage property owners, when making contracts of sale, to include therein a stipulation to the effect that the said property shall not be resold within a specified period for other than white occupancy without consent of the executive committee;

Wide Publicity Sought

"Give the widest publicity to all pertinent facts which it may develop in the course of its investigation;

"Conduct an educational campaign, endeavor to secure the active cooperation of reputable real estate dealers, and take such other action and measures as it may deem advisable in furtherance of the foregoing objects;

"That the said executive committee shall be empowered to raise funds by private solicitation, by mass meetings or by such other methods as it may deem necessary and proper;

"That it shall be the duty of the treasurer, under the direction of the executive committee, to receive, expend, and account for any funds which may be at the disposal of the committee;

"That the executive committee shall hold regular meetings once a week, or at such other stated periods as it may decide upon, and may hold special meetings at any time upon the call of the chairman."

Program to Be Reported

"That the executive committee shall keep the residents of this section informed, from time to time, of the progress it is making, shall invite suggestions, and call mass meetings wherever necessary."

The meeting was opened by a resident, who said he had sold his house through a real estate firm with the understanding that it was to become the property of white people, but that after the sale another exchange, put it immediately in the hands of colored people.

This attempt at segregation, which is not in principle recognized by law and which is offensive to civil and personal rights, will, of course, come to naught.

AGREEMENT NOT TO SELL IS MADE BIG JOKE IN D. C.

Colored Buyer Uses White Agent To Secure Home In Restricted Section.

SUIT IS THE RESULT

Original Owner A White Woman Asks Court To Restore Property.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 27.—In an effort to prevent colored persons from living in a certain block in Seaton Place, northwest, Elizabeth H. Williams, white, has filed suit against Mrs. Bertha A. Randolph for a reconveyance of the property at No. 69 Seaton Place.

J. A. Phillips Edmund K. Fox, a real estate dealer, Mario Fragnals and Robert McGrath, a real estate salesman in the employ of the Fox Real Estate company, are also named as defendants.

USED WHITES AS AGENTS
Mrs. Williams alleges in her bill that Robert McGrath acted as the agent of Mrs. Randolph and by means of fraudulent representations procured J. A. Phillips and Mario Fragnals, both white, to permit their names to be used in the making of contracts and the execution of a deed.

It was understood and agreed among the residents of Seaton Place, she declares, that they did not desire to have colored people living in that block, and she and her husband, as well as other residents, agreed not to sell their houses to colored people and pledges their good faith to this end.

ADVERTISED FOR SALE
In September last, she advertised the property for sale. On September 8, she says, Mr. McGrath called on her and inquired as to the terms. She states that she informed him that she would not sell to colored people or for colored occupancy.

According to her bill, McGrath then procured Phillips to sign a contract to purchase. Acting upon his representations, she claims, she and her husband signed this contract of sale. On October 9, 1924, she executed a deed in fee simple to Phillips, it is alleged, and on October 13, Phillips executed a deed of the property to Mario Fragnals, and on the next day Fragnals executed a deed of the property to Mrs. Randolph.

ACTED AS STRAW MAN
She charges that Phillips had no intention of occupying this property, but was simply acting as "a straw man" for both McGrath, and as an instrument for conveying the title to Mrs. Randolph.

Mrs. Randolph moved in the house on October 14. Mrs. Williams avers that the occupancy of these premises has greatly decreased the market value of this property, has greatly lessened the security which she has for the second trust on it, and has greatly lessened the value of the property of her

former neighbors.
ROMISSORY NOTE
At the time of the execution of the deed to Phillips, he executed and delivered to Mrs. Williams his promissory note in the sum of \$4,000 in full of the purchase price of this property and executed a deed of trust to secure it, it is stated in the bill. No payment has been made upon this note. At the same time it is said McGrath paid to the agents, J. A. Phillips the sum of \$500 as a cash payment on this property and the remainder of the purchase price of \$8,500, but out of this sum her agents immediately paid to Mr. Fox \$355 as commission on the sale.

WANTS HOME BACK
The plaintiff says that she is ready and willing to deliver to the proper person this note and the sum of \$145 the difference between the cash payment and the commission, upon the delivery to her of a deed reconveying the property to her.

She asks the court to cancel each of the deeds involved in the transfer of this property and to direct Mrs. Randolph to reconvey it to her.

BLOOMINGDALE

On Friday evening of last week a meeting was held at St. Martin's Parish Hall for the purpose of devising ways and means to keep Colored people from moving into the Bloomingdale section of the city.

This meeting was largely attended by those persons who believe that not only have they a right to control the sanctity of their own homes, but that they have a God-given right to control that of their neighbors. The presumption of this class of people is beyond our power to understand.

11-1-24
However, there are two remedies for their troubles to which they seem never to have given any thought; First, they could form a pool, buy up all the property in the neighborhood which they desire to control and sell only to whomsoever they please. Such a move, however, would call for money and not "hot air" as was given off freely at this big mass meeting.

Washington, D. C.
Second: they can escape the "terrible humiliation of a Colored family next door" by moving over on Connecticut Avenue, Massachusetts Avenue extended, or Sixteenth Street. We will give a bona fide guarantee in the name of The Tribune that they will not be bothered with Colored neighbors over there for some time.

Both of our suggestions to these poor, "humiliated" people call for money—real money.

That brings us to this thought—the poor financial condition of these people. And why are they poor? Do they ever stop to think that Colored people are moving into their neighborhood (and not to Massachusetts Avenue, etc.) because the Colored, too, are poor? Does it ever occur to them that they are going to remain poor as long as they refuse to take seriously the burdens of other poor groups in their midst? Who profits by their prejudices? Is it the poor (White) devil who is forever running from his poor (Colored) neighbor, or is it the real estate promoter and the monied exploiter who profit, by every "move" these self-deluded working people make?

A house is sold to a poor white man, for, say, \$6,000 in a neighborhood which is promised to be kept pure white (not poor white). Just about the time the poor devil gets well on the way toward paying for his home, the real estate hogs open up another pure white settlement, then go into his neighborhood, sell a house to Colored and themselves come back and raise the cry, "Don't live with 'niggers'." Come out here into our new houses, which we are selling for \$18,000 guaranteed pure white." The old home.

(not yet paid for) is turned in and away from Colored neighbors he goes; leaving behind other poor white folks who just can't get that first down payment with which to follow. So the poor devils who are left behind hold a mass meeting (presided over and managed by the real estate promoter) and give vent to their woes.

Some day these poor white people will realize that their poor Colored neighbors will be needed as friends. When that day comes, instead of having in our midst four thousand real estate handlers, living on such "turnovers" as we have mentioned, we shall have just enough to care for the needs of our growing population—mainly wage workers, white and colored.

However, this method of creating business, or promoting business, by working on or working up people's prejudices or superstitions—this exciting by means of a "cry", which often obscures a hidden mercenary purpose—is not new. These pious people of St. Martin's parish would do well to get down their Bibles and read carefully the 10th chapter of Acts, from the 21st verse to the end.

